

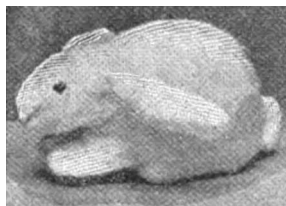
THINGS TO MAKE
AND
THINGS TO DO

Things To Make and Things to Do in 1910

Make a Toy Zoo



Excerpts from
Arthur Mee's
The Book of Knowledge
and
The Children's Encyclopaedia



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Edited by Helen Hough

James G. Collins & Associates
Arlington, TX
2018

Hough, Helen (Editor)

Things to Make and Things to Do in 1910: Make a Toy

Zoo James G. Collins & Associates, Arlington, Texas, 2018

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Dedicated to Jim

If you believe that this publication has some value to you, please consider donating what you think is a reasonable sum to some worthy purpose; even a tiny amount may make a difference somewhere. Some donations may also be tax deductible.

I suggest the following organizations:

The Antique Pattern Library project is an excellent opportunity to support access to publications similar to this one. This service provides scans of craft pattern publications that are in the public domain. Many are edited for modern craftworkers and their technologies,
<http://www.antiquepatternlibrary.org/index.htm>

Good Shepard Services in New York City provides supports to vulnerable children and families. As an organization that grew out of the mission of a religious order, it seems an appropriate beneficiary of the various needlework books, <https://www.goodshepherds.org/>

Donations to your local library or a community college scholarship fund are valuable local investments.

Consider also Archive.org as it helps makes many resources available to all of us.

I would be surprised if any organization returns even a nominal donation. -HH



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“Things To Make and Things to Do: Make a Toy Zoo”

(Original section authors were identified as “Various”)

Excerpts from

Mee, Arthur, & Thompson, Holland (Editors). (1911-).

The Book of Knowledge. New York, NY: Grolier Society.

Volumes available online in Archive.org, Google Books, and Hathitrust.org

Mee, Arthur (Editor). (1910-).

The Children's Encyclopaedia. London, England: Educational Book Company.

Volumes available online in Hathitrust.org

Revised and edited by Helen Hough.

Animal

Cock (Rooster):	<i>Book of Knowledge</i> , v. 4, 933-934; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i> , v. 2, 761-762
Cat:	<i>Book of Knowledge</i> , v. 3, 575-576; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i> , v. 1, 449-450
Dog:	<i>Book of Knowledge</i> , v. 7, 1620; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i> , v. 2, 1079
Horse:	<i>Book of Knowledge</i> , v. 7, 1608-1609; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i> , v. 3, 1608-1609
Lion:	<i>Book of Knowledge</i> , v. 3, 714-717; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i> , v. 1, 559-560
Pig:	<i>Book of Knowledge</i> , v. 4, 828-829; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i> , v. 1, 656-657
Rabbit:	<i>Book of Knowledge</i> , v. 4, 828-829; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i> , v. 1, 656-657
Tiger:	<i>Book of Knowledge</i> , v. 3, 714-717; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i> , v. 1, 559-560

The introduction, “How to Make Our Own Zoo,” and the cat pattern with instructions has also been reprinted in Ruoff, Henry W., & Fallows, Samuel Bp. (1914), *The Human Interest Library: Visualized Knowledge* (Vol. 1, pp. 341-342). <https://books.google.com/books?id=wpULAQAAIAAJ>

and

Farquhar, Silas Edgar. (1928). *The New Human Interest Library* (Vol. 1, pp. 129-130). Chicago, IL: Midland Press.

NOTES & GLOSSARY

Lightweight felt can be used to make very nice toy animals and can be found in craft stores cut into colorful 9" x 12" sheets.

When making the toy animals for young children:

To avoid choking hazards

- Use tightly rolled fabric instead of wooden sticks or wire. These can be tied with thread to maintain their shapes. Make sure the rolls are securely sewn into the animals body.
- Embroider eyes, nose, and mouth rather than using anything that can be torn off.
- Ensure all pieces are firmly attached.

Glossary

Astrakhan is the fur of very young lambs, with lustrous, closely curled wool. Astrakhan cloth is a fabric, now often a knit, with curled pile resembling astrakhan fur.

Beaver cloth is a woolen napped (brushed) cloth resembling beaver fur.

Stuff is a plain weave fabric, commonly cotton or linen. For wrapping the internal wire or sticks of these zoo animals, any scrap bit of fabric will do, including old tee shirts or inexpensive muslin.

Swansdown calico is a plain weave cotton that, during the manufacturing process, has been brushed in order to develop a soft fur-like surface. It is similar to the flannel found in 21st century craft stores.

Wadding is batting. It can also be called cotton lint. Polyester fiberfill is less expensive and more easily available now.

The Book of Knowledge & The Children's Encyclopaedia

I've been fascinated with the 1911 edition of the *Book of Knowledge* since I was a young child. The encyclopedia was published in England as *The Children's Encyclopedia* and was changed slightly for the children in the United States. Stories indicate that Arthur Mee, the editor of this encyclopedia as well as many other works for children, took up this area of publication in response to the questions his own young daughter kept asking. In my home, we had the entire set of the U.S. edition. Although quite old, and with articles that differed from later editions, I believe my parents thought the content still reasonable and interesting for children born a half century after this was published. Yes, many of the articles are written from a European superiority point of view but taking the entire set as a whole, there are honest attempts to understand and appreciate diverse cultures worldwide. My parents let us know that there were people who understood the world differently than we did. These articles were written a long time ago and were clearly written by people who did not live in our neighborhood and could not know the people we knew. Among other things, this set of encyclopedia helped us understand that we had to judge for ourselves what we were being told and not just accept something because someone bothered to write it down.

Recognizing that this work is a tool for children, and we had diverse sources of information, I believed that the science was sound for its audience and its time. I continue to believe this, with its caveats. I still like much of biology coverage. The arts were also well covered for children of its time and place. Looking at it as a historical work, the articles about culture and folk tales are fascinating. As an adult today, I am intrigued with the expectations of how well elementary aged children should be able to read, what they should know, and how well they should be able to solve problems and how these expectations have changed in the intervening century.

Of the entire encyclopedia, as a child I most appreciated the "Things To Make and Things to Do" features. Even then, I was personally most taken aback with the different expectations of what girls and boys were supposed to find interesting. While I was quite happy with the sewing projects, I also attempted Modeltown and other projects. It simply did not make sense to ask my younger brother to do something that I could easily do myself. Still, I loved the Toy Zoo animals. Many years latter, I used the concepts of these zoo animal patterns to make a bunny to send to my younger who was in the military. The original size of pattern makes a bunny smaller than an adult's hand, easy to store. I changed the pattern to remove the rear legs and added wheels in order to send him a weird little Rabbit car. I thought it amusing and might yet make another one. Now decades later, I hope that you who pick up this little book can appreciate the charming little animals and may choose to create some of them yourself.

The following are transcriptions of the original 1910 and 1911 publications. Where there are differences between the English and United States editions, these are both shown within square brackets and separated with a slash: [U. S. text / English text].

HOW TO MAKE OUR OWN ZOO

A little while ago most of the creatures all in our Home Zoo were lying together all in a heap at the bottom of somebody's piece-bag. They did not look much like animals then, but that was before they were touched and brought into shape by the wonderful fairies Needle and Thread. Our kitten was just a bit of black plush left over from the trimming of a cloak; our fierce lion was a corner of fawn-colored, smooth-faced cloth from a tailor-made suit; our fat pig and dear little white bunny were odds and ends of a warm swansdown calico shirt; and our curly dog was a scrap of imitation astrachan from somebody's winter jacket. But we just cut them out, and sewed them together, and fed them well on wad- ding, and here they are —all that you see in the picture, and many more. Making one's own Zoo is great fun. It is so nice to have the animals to play with. They will all stand up; and if their feet are glued to a small stand, with wheels — such as any boy can make — little children will be delighted to draw them about. If they are very nicely made . they are quite pretty models, and will readily sell at a bazaar. But, before we start to make them, there are a few things which we must always remember if we want really to succeed. If we number them it will help us to remember.

1. The best materials are tightly woven stuffs that are plain on one side and fluffy or shaggy on the other. Thin and loose cloths that easily fray are troublesome. Beaver cloth, all imitation furs — if they are not too thick — swansdown calico, plush, and velveteen, all make up splendidly.

2. In cutting out, first note which way the pile, or "nap," goes, and take care to place the pattern so that it will stroke from the head to the tail, as in nature.

3. All the patterns are cut out in halves, so that you will have to double the material. We shall understand this better later. But be very careful to see that the two halves face each other, and cut out with neatness and exactness, making the pieces all fit one another precisely.

4. Stitch up as closely and neatly as you can, with the sewing-machine if possible, but remember that very firm, close seams are most important.

5. All animals have their principal seams sewn on the wrong side; but if the cloth is thick and firm, with a good nap, some parts — such as the holes where the legs are fastened in, and sometimes themselves — may be sewn raw- edged on the right side, and the nap at the margin pulled over the stitches to hide them. Thinner cloth must be turned in where necessary to sew or hem over on the right side.

6. Stuff always with unbleached wadding[/ , at 2 ½ d. a yard]. A yard will fill three or four animals of 7 in. or 8 in. long and 4 in. or 5 in. in height. Never use cut-up flannel or any other odds and ends if you want to get a good effect. Put the wadding in a little at a time, pushing it well home with your ringer or the point of a pair of scissors, and pack as tightly as ever you can. This is important.

[A CAT FOR OUR TOY ZOO]

Now we may start on our first animal—the cat. Grey velveteen or plush makes the prettiest cat, but black will do. The cat, when cut out, is in eleven pieces — namely, two upper halves, two under halves, two pieces, upper and under, for each of the ears, the upper half and under halves of the tail, and a lemon-shaped piece on the top of the head. We cut out the pieces to the shapes shown in the plans, which we can trace on thin paper. Let us begin with the side half of body which is marked 1. We cut out two pieces this shape, making them exactly alike. We cut out two pieces of the under half of body marked 2 in the picture, then one piece for the top of head, marked 3 one tail piece marked 4, and another tail piece marked 5, and, finally, two ears to the shape given in the picture. We must remember to make every piece the size given in the pictures.

Now we are ready to sew the pieces together. The pictures are marked with Vs and Xs, and these show what pieces are to be sewn together. The piece marked VV is to be sewn to the other piece marked VV, and so on. We begin by stitching the under halves on to the upper ones, being careful to Stitch very closely round the toes. Next stitch up the tail, turn it, and stuff it. Stitch on the lemon-shaped piece to the top of the head in the position shown in the pattern. Sew up the upper animal, beginning at the throat and going over head and back, and ending at the tail. Be careful to keep the halves in proper position.

Now turn the cat and her four paws, and begin to stuff her — first the head, then the paws, then the body. When she seems nearly fat enough, begin to sew up at the tail, and work along, poking in more stuffing as you see it is needed, until you finish up under the chin. The two front legs will probably have to be caught together with strong thread to make pussy sit up properly, and her tail, hemmed at the base, should be curled round her toes, so as to give a natural position.

The ears must be made and turned, after being fastened neatly in the right position, and the two outer edges folded over to meet in the middle. Then you will have a pretty little ear to sew on in position. Beads or sequins make bright eyes ; but, if the cat is to be a toy for a young baby, black worsted eyes, just stitched, - are safer. A nose and mouth may be also marked in worsted, as here shown, and bunches of white thread can be sewn on for eyebrows and whiskers. If you finish up by marking the "tabby" pattern in ink, copying from a real cat, and brush the stiffness out when dry, you will find you have made a very charming cat. The next animals we shall learn to make for our Zoo will be a lion and a tiger.

Body Fabric – Cut:

one TOP OF HEAD, one UPPER HALF OF TAIL, one LOWER HALF OF TAIL
two SIDE HALF OF BODY, two UNDER HALF OF BODY, two EAR

Washable Satin – Cut

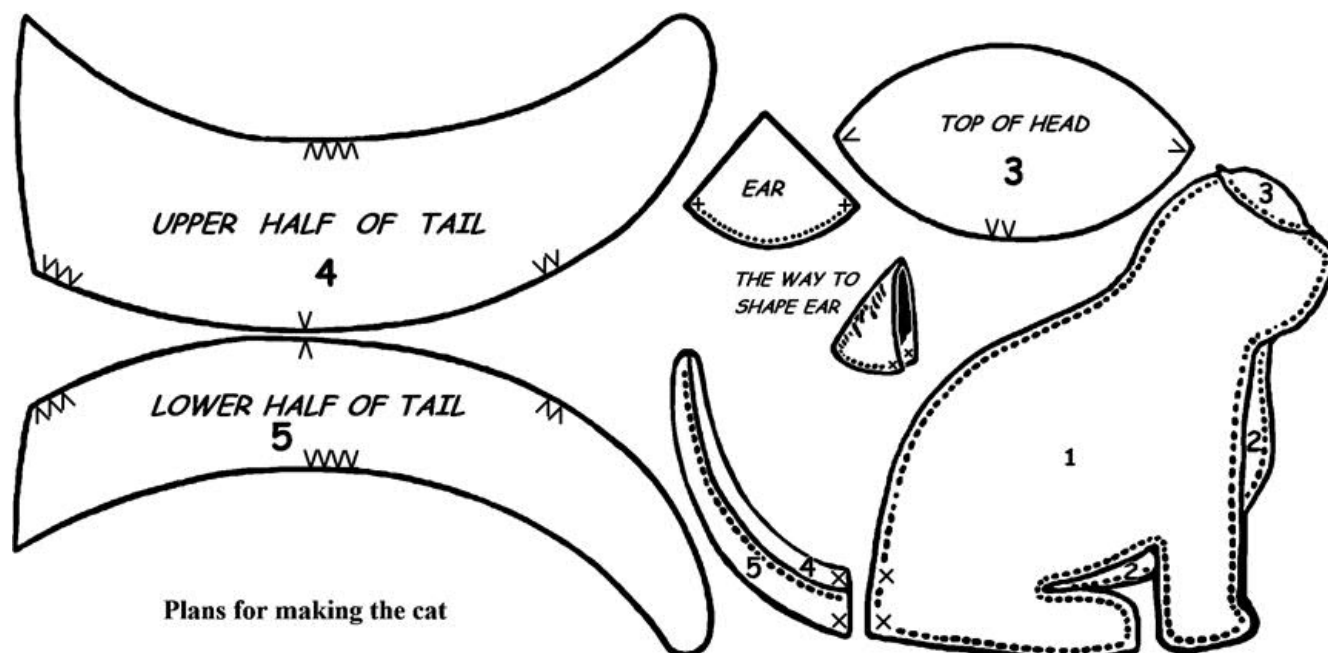
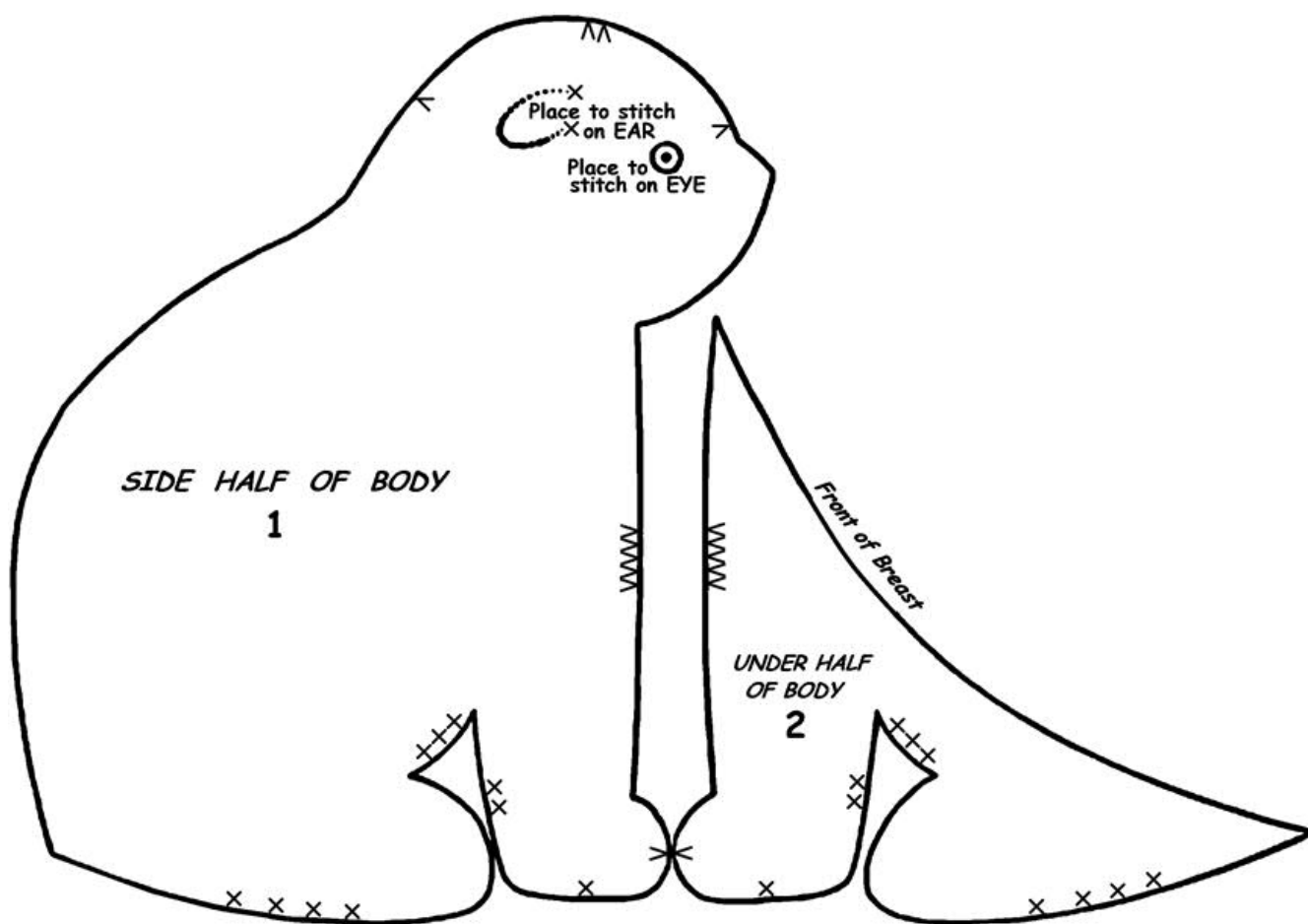
two EAR

Black thread for embroidery



**Embroidery For
Cat's Nose & Mouth**





Plans for making the cat

A LION & TIGER FOR OUR TOY ZOO

This time we are going to add a lion and a tiger to our Zoo. Our lion is made of smooth beaver cloth that will not fray.

After the pattern is all cut out, there will be seven [eight] pieces: two upper halves (the whole outline) to face each other, two under halves to face, one nose piece, one tail piece, and the [two] ear[s]. Get the nose piece in place first. Now look at the diagram on page [717 / 560] and observe the following instructions.



Put X to X on the animal's head, and stitch carefully right down to V. The two edges are quite a different shape, but take no notice of this, go straight on, and make them come together. When you get down to point V, fasten off the thread. Then put the throat part of the two halves together, and stitch up till you come to where you left off. Then go up the other side of the nose to X again. Next get the two under halves in place, as they are the exact shape of the upper halves which they fit.

Leave the openings for the legs open. Next stitch from X on the top of the head right down the back to where the under parts are joined on. The shape can now be filled, beginning at the head.

Now take four pieces of wood, one and a quarter inches long and about as thick as a thin slate-pencil, and cut four pieces of cloth, each half an inch longer than the wood and wide enough to wrap it in comfortably. Sew each piece of wood into a piece of cloth, bringing the edge of the cloth to the end of the wood at one end, and taking a thread or two of cotton over to keep the wood from slipping out, and at the other end round off the edge of the extra half an inch, sew four or five stitches round it to keep it folded together (these stitches will represent the lion's toes), and catch it back with a stitch or two at right angles with the leg, so as to form a foot.

Now push each of these legs into one of the holes left for them, leaving about three-quarters of an inch showing of the front legs and half an inch of the back ones, and make the feet turn the right way. Having made sure that all the legs are the same length and in good position, sew down the edge of the cloth of the upper part of leg on to the under-leg. As it is thick and firm it will not need to be turned in. The upper part of the back legs will seem a little too large. This is quite as it should be; it is to be sewn up to look like the big joint of the hind leg. If the front ones also seem too large, the extra piece can be disposed of in the same way.

The tail piece of cloth must be rolled up till it is as thin as a pipe, and sewn along with a tuft of mending worsted to match the cloth fastened in at the end. Round the corners off at the other end, and hem neatly into the proper position. The nostrils are marked by stitches of black worsted in the seams of the nose; the mouth goes grimly across the chin in the way shown in the little sketch on the next page. The eyes should be made of amber beads or sequins. The mane, which goes all round the face and head, leaving only the nose and chin showing, is made of worsted to match the cloth, sewn on in tufts of half a dozen strands, three inches long, doubled. The ears, almost hidden by the mane, are shaped like the cat's ears, but as the cloth will not fray, a single thickness will do.

Body Fabric – Cut:

two SIDE HALF OF BODY, two UNDER HALF OF BODY, one NOSE, one TAIL

Brown or black felt, instead of pieces of wood

four small pieces rolled tight & tightly tied with matching thread

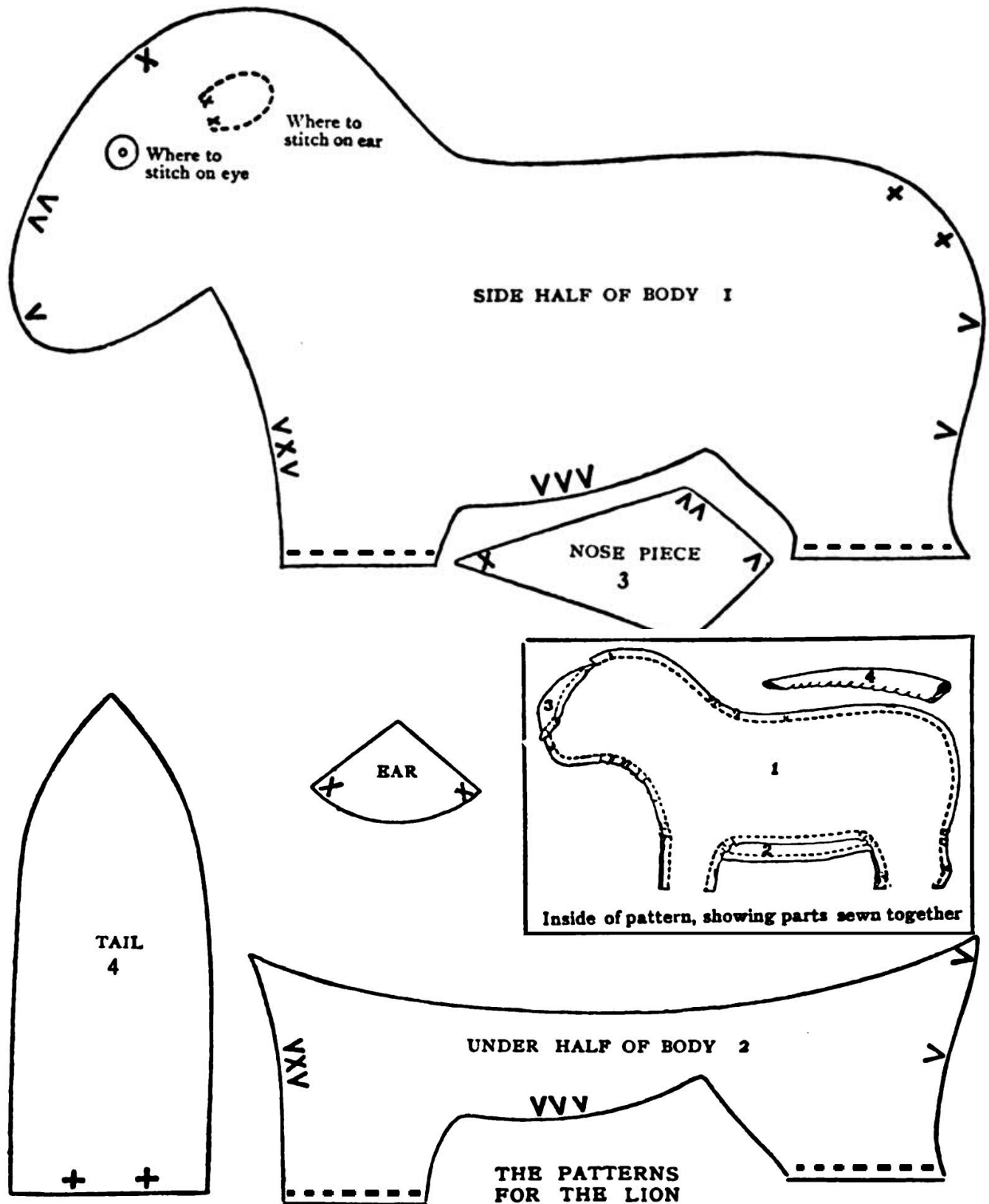
Two beads or use the same black thread used for mouth to embroider eyes

Matching yarn for the mane



Lion's face

LION



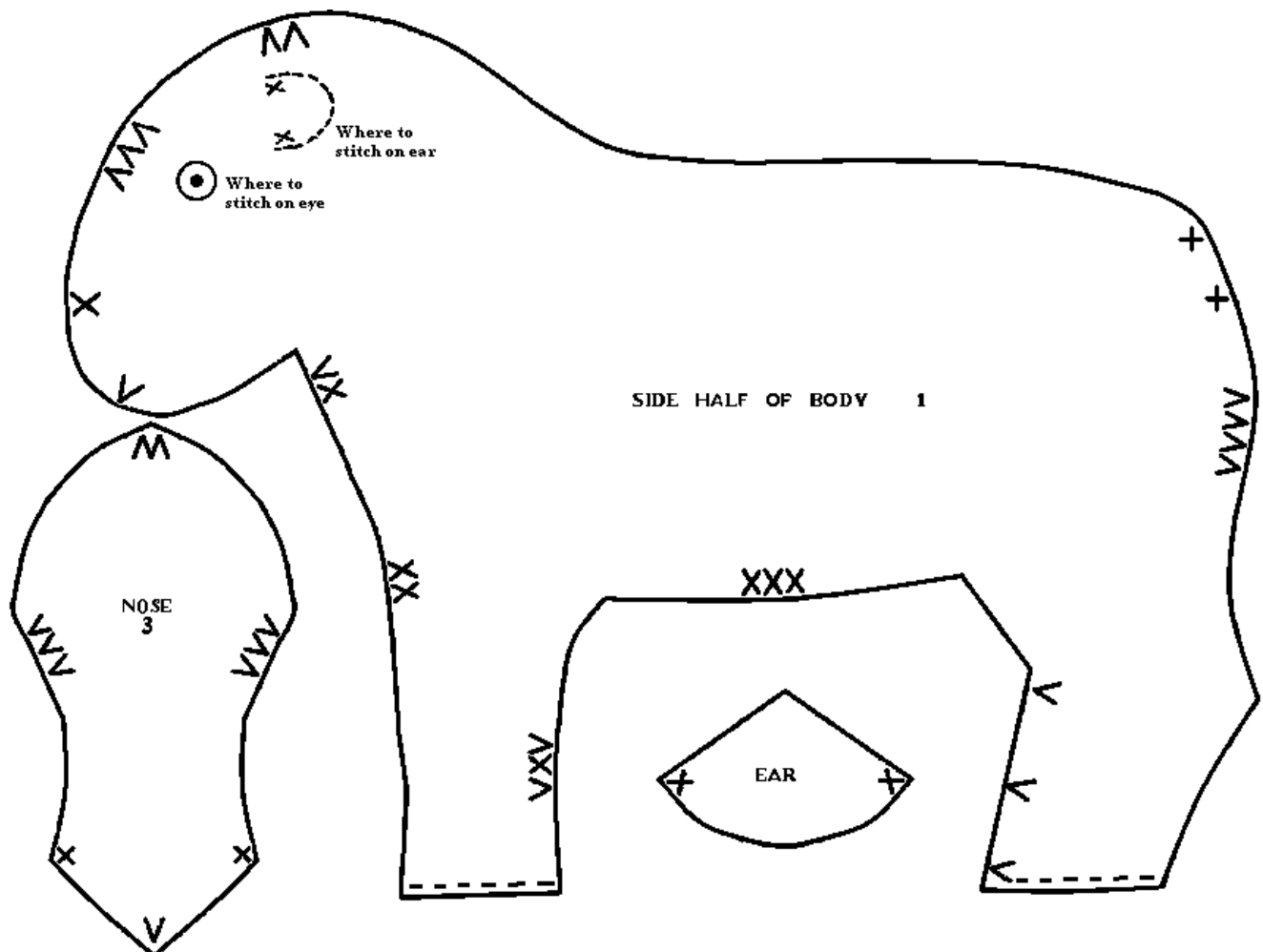
These patterns can be easily traced on thin paper, which can then be used for cutting out.



TIGER

The tiger is made in very much the same way as the lion, but of orange-brown velveteen. A quarter of a yard is ample. The chief difference is in the legs, as velveteen is not too thick to turn, and cannot be left raw-edged. The wood for the front legs must be one and a half inches long; for the back legs, one and three-quarter inches only, as in the hind legs it is only to reach the big joint. Cover the wood with velvet, forming the paws in the same way as in the lion, and push it up the "trouser-legs" waiting for it. It should meet the stuffing in the body, and, in the case of the front legs, be embedded in it, so as to prevent the wood from showing at the shoulder. It is sometimes well to leave an opening in the under seam till quite the last, that a piece of extra stuffing may be pushed into the thighs if necessary.

When only the paws are visible, turn in the bottoms and hem down on to the paws. Then take the extra material and sew it tightly together on the inner side of the leg as far up as where the joint should come. From that point it may be left, and filled up with wadding, to show the shape of the thick upper part of the leg.



The tiger has green beads or sequins for eyes, and tufts of white cotton for whiskers. His nose and mouth are made just like those of the lion, and his stripes, copied from a picture, are marked with pen

and ink. His ears are just like the cat's, only, of course, much smaller, as the animal is on a much smaller scale. The tail, which is longer than the lion's, has both edges rolled till the two rolls meet in the middle and are sewn together. This is the under side of the tail, of course, and the tip must be tapered to a point.

Body Fabric – Cut:

two SIDE HALF OF BODY, two UNDER HALF OF BODY, two EAR
one NOSE, one TAIL

Light brown felt, instead of pieces of wood

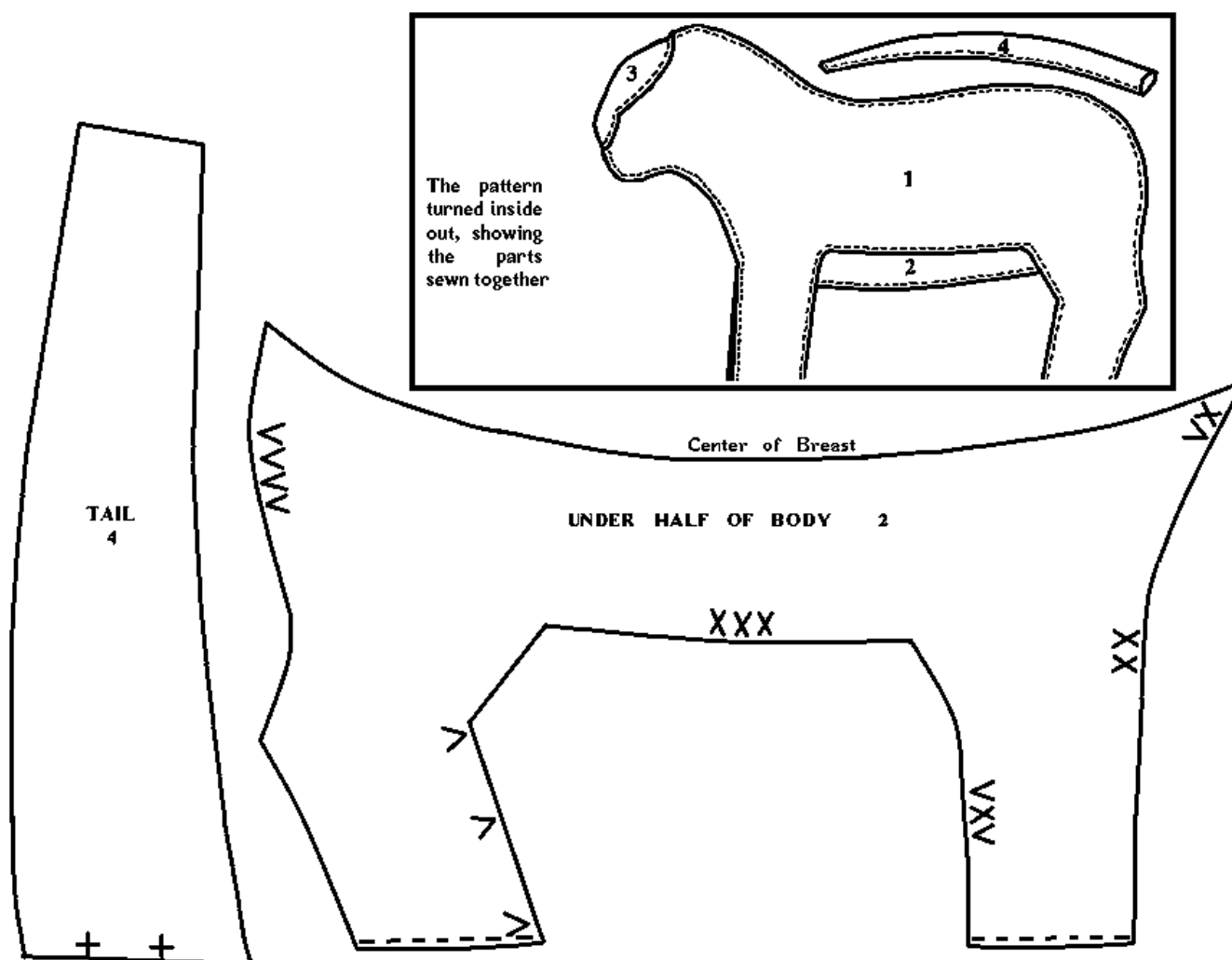
four small pieces rolled tight & tightly tied with matching thread

Two beads for eyes or use the same black thread used for mouth to embroider eyes

Small amount of white yarn for whiskers

Optional:

Black permanent marker to make tiger stripes.

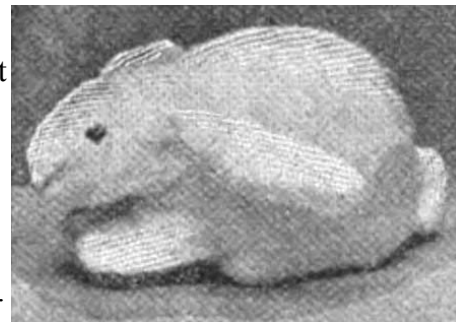


A RABBIT AND A PIG FOR OUR TOY ZOO

The rabbit and the pig are both made of swansdown calico; a quarter of a yard of the best, unbleached, at about [25 cents / tenpence] a yard will be more than enough for the two. Piggie has legs of hat-wire.

RABBIT

The rabbit is so simple to make that anyone who made the cat shown in our first article will scarcely need any explanation of the pattern. Two pieces to face each other must be cut of each part shown except the ears, and of these the under halves are of pink satin or inch-wide satin ribbon. The neatest way to sew on a rabbit's ear is to cut a slit, as shown below, in the stuff on each side of the head after the animal is stitched, and before it is filled. The point should be towards the tail.



The two sides of the ear should be folded towards the middle, to make it small at the root, and secured with a stitch or two. Then poke the ear through the X slit so that the three-cornered flap made by the cut goes in along with it to the other side. Look inside to see what you are doing, and when about a quarter of an inch of the ear is well through, fasten it down on the wrong side. Then hem it neatly round on the right side also, fasten off so that the ear will fall over the fastening to hide it, fluff out the nap all round where the ear is joined to the head, and it will look almost as if it grew there! If you are making the ears to stand up, do just the same, only make the point of the slit incline upwards instead of towards the tail. The tail should be sewn up and turned before the back seam of the body is quite finished, so that it can be inserted and sewn in with the seam. It is impossible to make it look neat if sewn on after the rest of the rabbit is finished. Bunny has a pink or fawn-colored worsted nose, as shown here, The rabbit for our toy Zoo The pip for our toy Zoo made by big stitches of colored cotton, and bead eyes. All the seams should have the nap carefully fluffed up, to hide the stitches.

Body Fabric – Cut:

two SIDE HALF OF BODY, two UNDER HALF OF BODY,
two HALF OF EAR, two HALF OF TAIL

Washable Satin – Cut

two HALF OF EAR

Two beads for eyes or use the same black thread used for mouth to embroider eyes

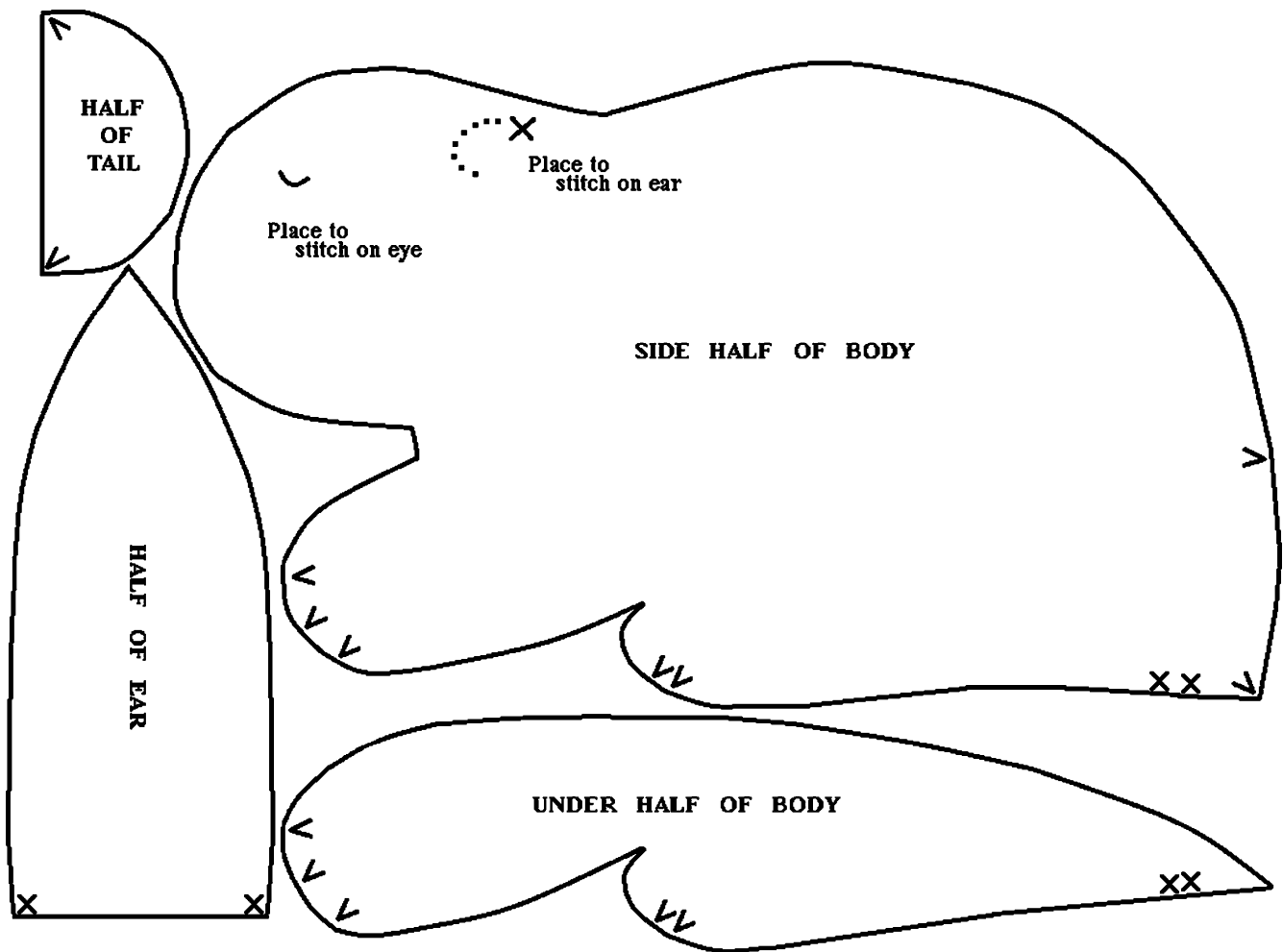
SLIT FOR EAR



Embroidery For Rabbit's Nose & Mouth

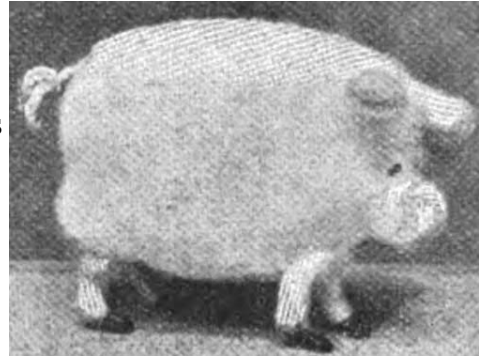


RABBIT



PIG

Now we are going to make our pig. Leave the piece where the dots are in the pattern open when all the rest is stitched up for the openings where his legs are to be fixed in. After piggy is stuffed, a stitch or two of double thread sent through in the direction of the arrow in the pattern will wrinkle it up into such a natural expression that you can almost hear him grunt! The pink-lined ears are turned downwards, towards the face, so the point of the V-shaped slit should be turned in the same direction; they are folded over and inserted in the same way as those of the rabbit. Piggy's legs will each need a piece of bonnet-wire about three inches long, doubled, and bent as shown here. All except the bent part must be sewn up in a piece of material turned in at the lower end, and turned under — as it would fray otherwise where you sew it up. The loop of wire must be covered with a black glue, called "elastic" or "Prout's" glue, which most [stationary shops keep in stock / oilshops sell at a penny a stick]. This becomes soft directly you warm it. Put a dab on the loop of wire, and quickly mold it all round the wire with a *wet* finger and thumb. If you press your thumbnail into the groove between the double wire, you can imitate piggy's cloven "trotter." The legs are poked up into the body after it is stuffed, until only half an inch, in addition to the foot, can be seen. Turn in the raw edges of the leg-holes which were left, and hem them neatly down on the legs. His eyes are made of two black beads. A bit of white worsted, crocheted up to a piece of chain, can be sewn on to form piggy's tail.



Piggy's legs will each need a piece of bonnet-wire about three inches long, doubled, and bent as shown here. All except the bent part must be sewn up in a piece of material turned in at the lower end, and turned under — as it would fray otherwise where you sew it up. The loop of wire must be covered with a black glue, called "elastic" or "Prout's" glue, which most [stationary shops keep in stock / oilshops sell at a penny a stick]. This becomes soft directly you warm it. Put a dab on the loop of wire, and quickly mold it all round the wire with a *wet* finger and thumb. If you press your thumbnail into the groove between the double wire, you can imitate piggy's cloven "trotter." The legs are poked up into the body after it is stuffed, until only half an inch, in addition to the foot, can be seen. Turn in the raw edges of the leg-holes which were left, and hem them neatly down on the legs. His eyes are made of two black beads. A bit of white worsted, crocheted up to a piece of chain, can be sewn on to form piggy's tail.

Body Fabric – Cut:

two SIDE HALF OF BODY, two UNDER HALF OF BODY, two HALF OF EAR

Washable Satin – Cut

two HALF OF EAR

Black felt, instead of wire and glue

four small pieces rolled tight & tightly tied with matching thread

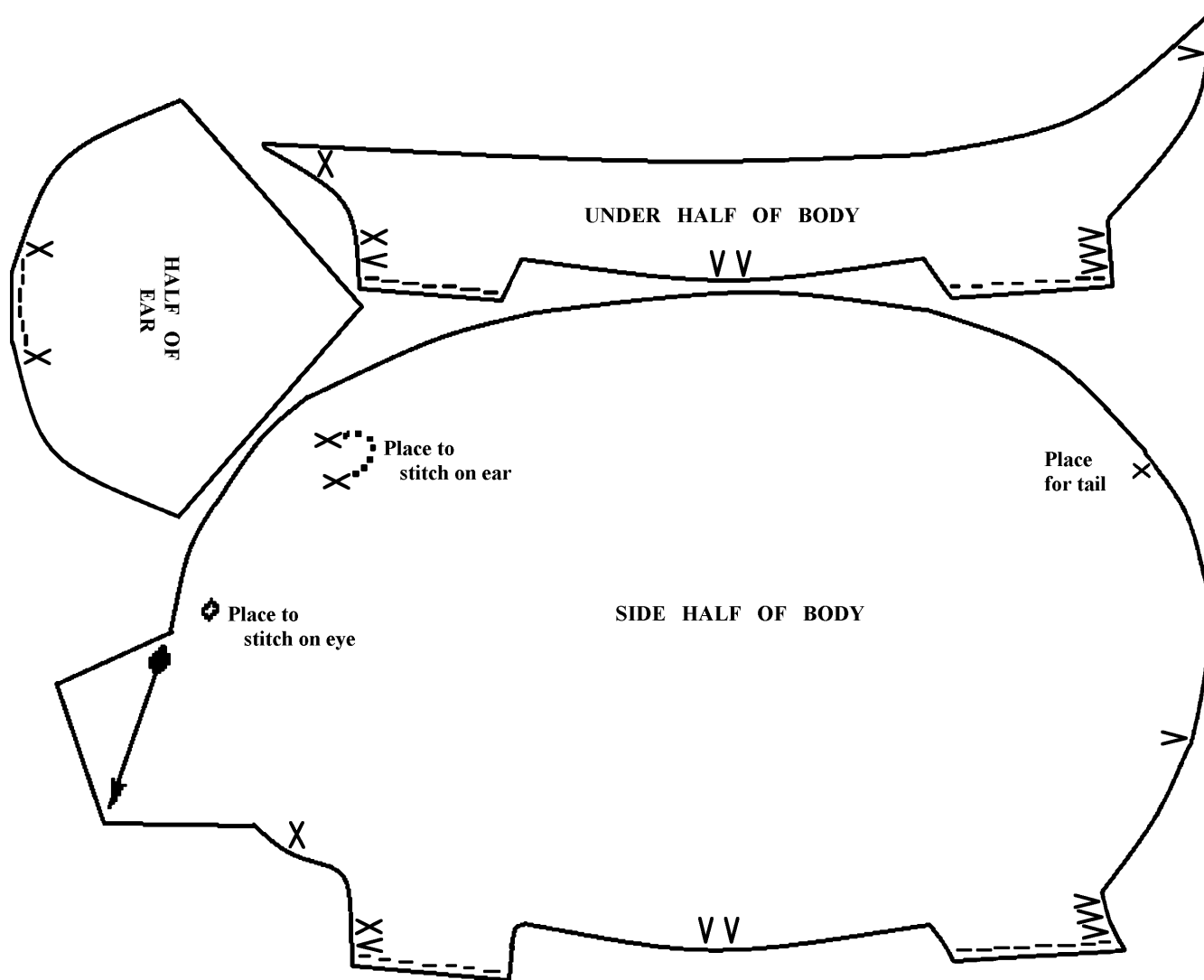
Two beads for eyes or use the same black thread used for mouth to embroider eyes

Small amount of matching yarn for tail

Shape of Piggie's foot (Felt or Wire to be covered with black glue)



PIG



THE BARN-DOOR COCK FOR OUR TOY ZOO

Our barn-door cock is made of plush of any suitable color. A scrap of red flannel, or, better still, cloth, will be wanted for comb and wattles, and a piece of dark green silk or satin — "shot" silk, if you can get it — for his tail.

His body, having no under part, is very simple to make. Leave the tail end open for the insertion of the tail, as well as a little hole where we shall want to stick the beak in. The comb should be fixed in position at the outset, and sewn in with the seam on the top of the bird's head. The wings are turned in at the edges and hemmed on to the body after it is stuffed, in the position shown, with two pleats as marked in the pattern. For the tail, cut a piece of silk four inches long and three inches wide; slit this for two inches of its width into quarter-inch strips, each of which may be slightly ravelled out into a fringe at the tip and the edges. These are the tail feathers. Bind the part that is not slit round a piece of doubled wire about two inches long; curve the wire, and lightly tack some of the ravelled strips on to it so as quite to hide it. You have then a plume. The stem of the plume must be bent back till the whole wire is something like a figure 2. Then insert the straight part into the bird's body, and firmly sew it into position.



The legs, feet, and support of the body are all in one. It takes about sixteen inches of wire, bent as shown in the pattern. The thigh part must on each leg be covered with a piece of plush, shaped as shown here, and leaving about an inch of length to spare at the wide end. A little wadding must be folded in with this covering when it is sewn on to the leg. When the legs are finished, make them stand on the table, and taking your bird's body, which should also be quite finished, rest it on the frame A B, in the pattern, to find out just where it must be poised to perfectly balance, otherwise your cock will never stand alone.

When you have found out the right position, be careful to fix it, by sewing A, B, and C to the bird's breast. Then the spare inch of plush at the tops of the legs must be turned in at the edge and hemmed on to the breast so as to hide the wire support entirely. The eye is a bright jet bead; the beak, a pointed and blackened splinter of wood. The red wattles sewn on just under it only remain to be added, and your cock-a-doodle is complete.

Body Fabric – cut:

two HALF OF BODY, two WING

Red Fabric – cut::

one COMB, two WATTLES

Dark green satin for tail

Fuzzy plush fabric for thigh coverings

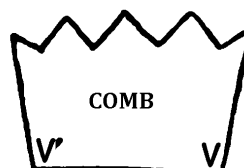
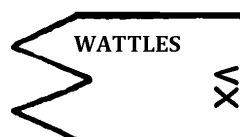
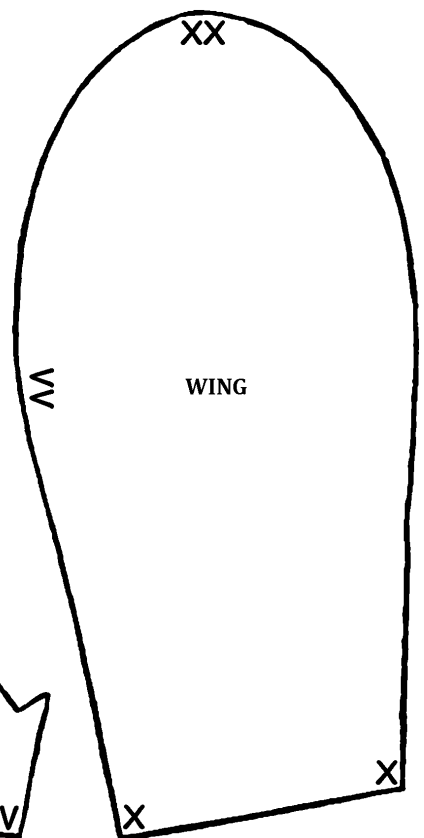
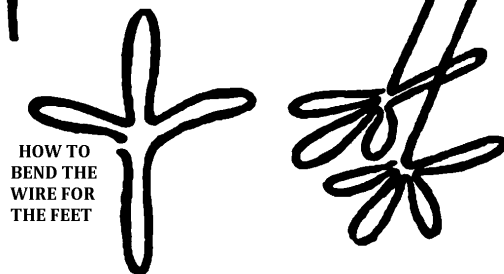
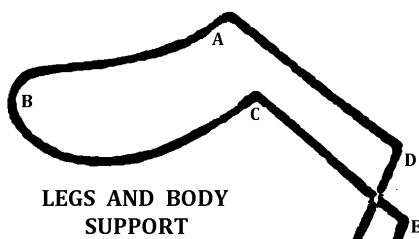
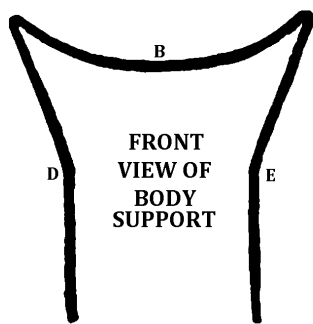
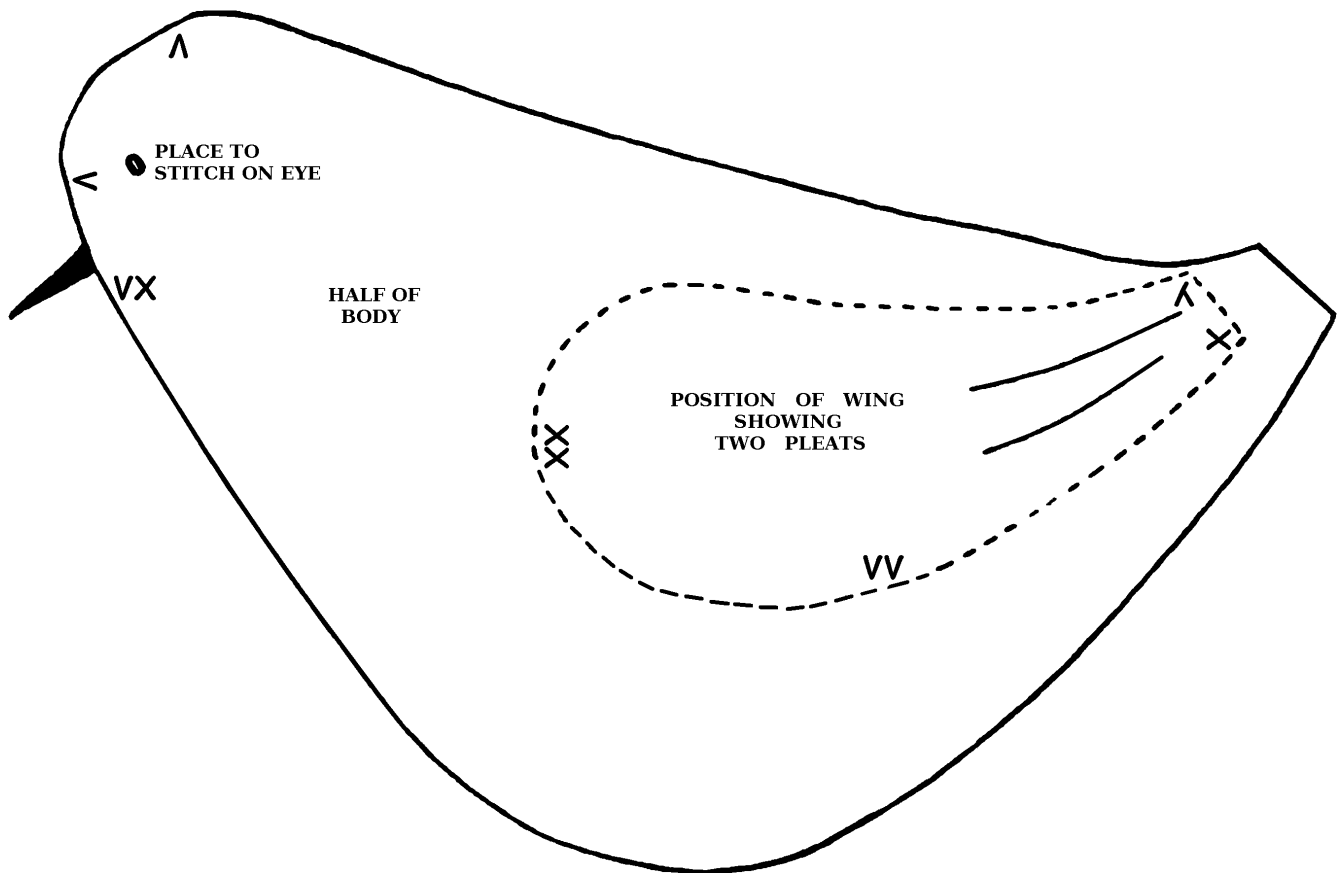
Black or brown felt rolled very, very tightly and tied for support (instead of wire)

Black or brown felt scrap for beak

Two beads for eyes or use black thread to embroider eyes

Thigh covering





THE HORSE FOR OUR TOY ZOO



Our horse is made of brown velveteen, although good sateen looks very nice, and both, being materials likely to fray, have to be everywhere turned in at the raw edge. The color of the cotton should match that of the material if possible.

The fitting in of the nose-piece is the most difficult part in making the horse; but if you put the point in the nose-piece on the top of the horse's head, and stitch the edge to the edge down past VV to V and X, taking no notice at all of the difference in shape, but making the edges come together, with the neatest possible work, it will not be difficult. This is the first thing to do

— fastening the piece to both sides of the face, and then joining up from chin to throat. In stitching up the legs, leave the bottoms open at the dotted line.

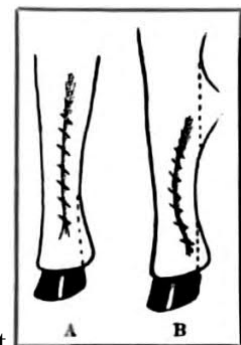
When the horse is finished, and the body and thighs stuffed, it is well, when sewing up the under seam, to leave about an inch open in a convenient place for adding a little more wadding, if required, to the upper part of the legs.

In the horse's legs we need four sticks of wood, each about as thick as a slate pencil. The hind legs take three and a quarter inches, and the front legs two and three-quarter inches. Smooth off the sharp cornets, and pare the wood down a little at the hoof end. These ends must each be well covered with Prout's glue, molded to the shape of a hoof, the bottoms being horse-shoe shape, and made quite flat by being pressed while warm on a *moistened* plate or slate, or anything smooth and hard. The wooden legs must then be poked into the "trousers" legs, which are ready for them, and care taken that the upper end is well buried in the stuffing of the body, or "bones" will poke out in the haunches, and make the horse look starved.

The bottoms of the "trousers" must be turned in, and sewn very tightly with double thread just above the hoof, winding the thread round several times before fastening off. Push the extra piece of stuff in the "trouser" to the back part of the hoof, where it will form the fetlock, and sewing it together on the inner side of the leg for about another tree-quarters of an inch to make the thin part of the leg. Above this part let it come wider again, and for the front legs poke in from above enough wadding to make this wider part look plump, and keep the wood from showing through the stuff.

On the inner side, which is a good deal out of sight, the leg looks like the little sketch (A) shown here. The stitches are made extra large that you may easily see where they should be. The hind leg has a little more work in it, because we have to make it poke out where the big joint is. This is allowed for in the cutting, but must be shown quite plainly by stitching the stuff close to the wood just here, leaving the corner bit sticking out.

There is another little sketch on this page (B) which makes this quite clear. These extra stitches are carried right through from the inner to the outer side of the leg. Make the thigh part of the hind leg as plump as possible, poking tiny bits of wadding in through the hole left in the under seam, until the wood cannot be seen anywhere.



The horse's tail is about a square inch of material turned in and folded and stitched to about the thickness of a pipe-stem round a bunch of brown worsted or silk, from three to five inches long. The upper end is then rounded off, turned under and hemmed, single, into position as the picture shows.

The mane, of worsted or silk, is about two and a half inches long. It is sewn on in double tufts, like the lion's mane. The ears are made double and turned, like the cat's and tiger's ears, but they are narrower and more pointed. The openings are towards the face.

Make The eyes are made of black beads, and the nose is marked in black worsted or silk along the joins of the nose-piece, giving a few extra stitches, just like the sketch, to show the large nostrils. If we are good at drawing, the pattern of the horse given here should be enlarged from the copy to 5 3/4 inches from O on the chest to O at the tail; while from XX on the top of the head to the bottom of the front leg should 5 7/8 inches, making all the other parts, of course, in proportion. If this is done the horse will be much more easily made and the effect better in every way.

Body Fabric – cut:

two UPPER HALF OF BODY, two LOWER HALF OF BODY, two EAR
one NOSE PIECE

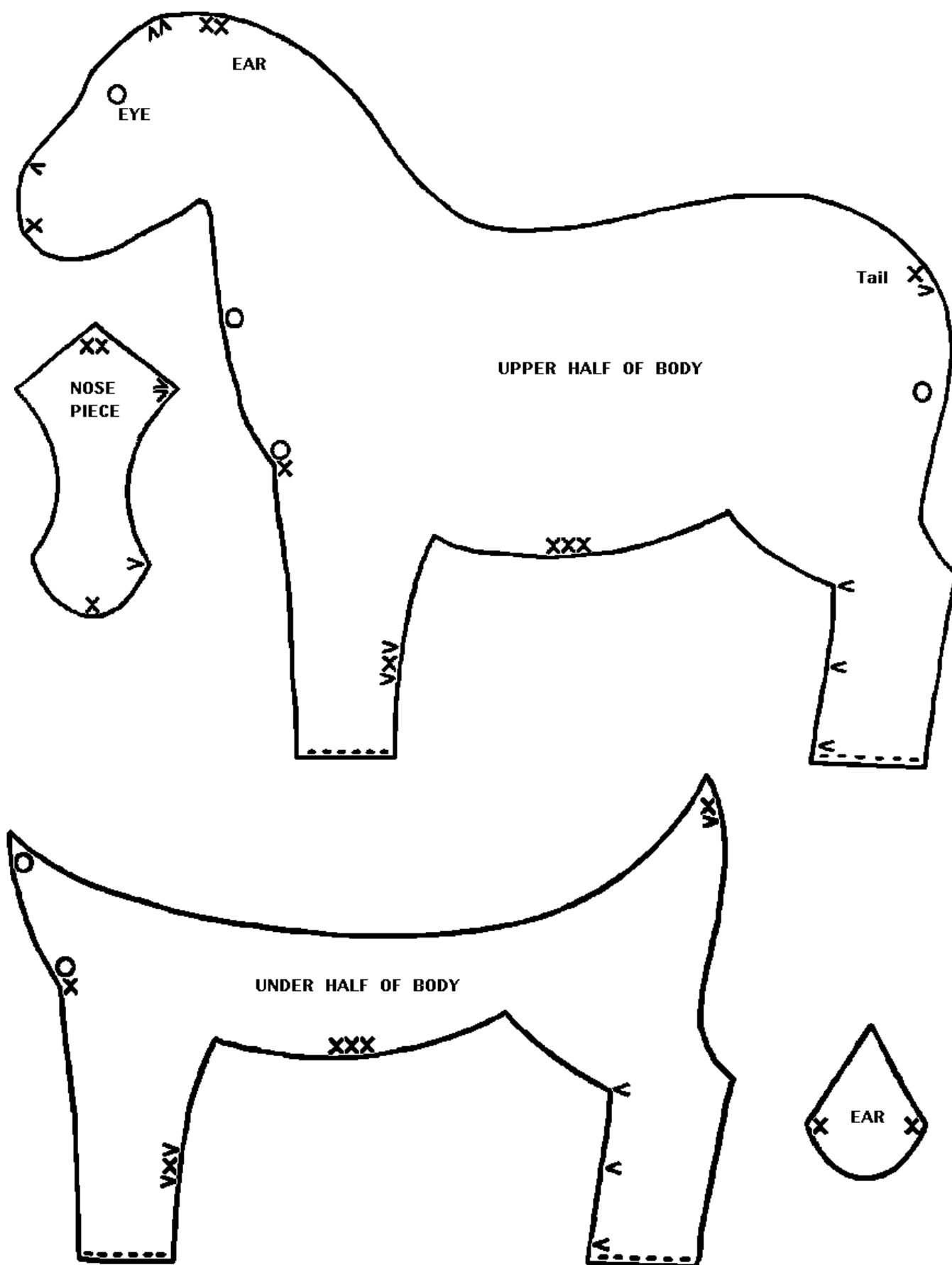
Satin ear lining – cut:

two EAR

Black felt to be tightly rolled for hoofs

Two beads for eyes or use the same black thread used for mouth to embroider eyes

Yarn for mane & tail



A DOG FOR OUR TOY ZOO

The dog which is shown in the picture was made of a piece of curly brown astrachan cloth, but if you are going to trace this pattern and not enlarge it, you should choose a less clumsy material. He has no nose-piece, and the leg pieces are cut off, like the lion's, a little below the body and left open at the dotted line. The wood for each leg is about two inches long, and as thick as a thin slate-pencil. It is wrapped in a piece of the stuff half an inch longer than itself at one end, and securely fastened to the wood at the other, so that the little stick cannot slip out of its case, as described for the making of the lion. Astrachan does not fray, and may, for the legs, be sewn raw-edged on the right side. The piece of stuff that is too long must be rounded off, sewn round, and caught back by a stitch or two at right angles with the leg to form the foot. When you fix the legs into the holes left for them, be careful that the toes all point the right way. The edges of the thigh parts may be carefully hemmed down raw-edged on the leg, and any of the thigh part that is too large must be kept to the back, and stitched across to form a joint.

The dog's tail can be stitched up on the wrong side, and if it left open at the dotted line it can be turned, and after a little stuffing has been put in, this opening can be finished on the right side. The tail should be put on before the back seam is stitched up. The dog's ears are left raw-edged, and not lined. The nose is a bead, sewn on and covered with Prout's glue, in which two nostrils are pierced with the point of a pair of scissors while it is soft. The eyes are jet beads, and the mouth is shiny black thread.

Body Fabric – cut:

two of each piece (8 total pieces to make dog)

Black felt:

four pieces tightly rolled and tied tight with thread for leg support

Two beads for eyes or use the same black thread used for mouth and nose to embroider eyes



DOG

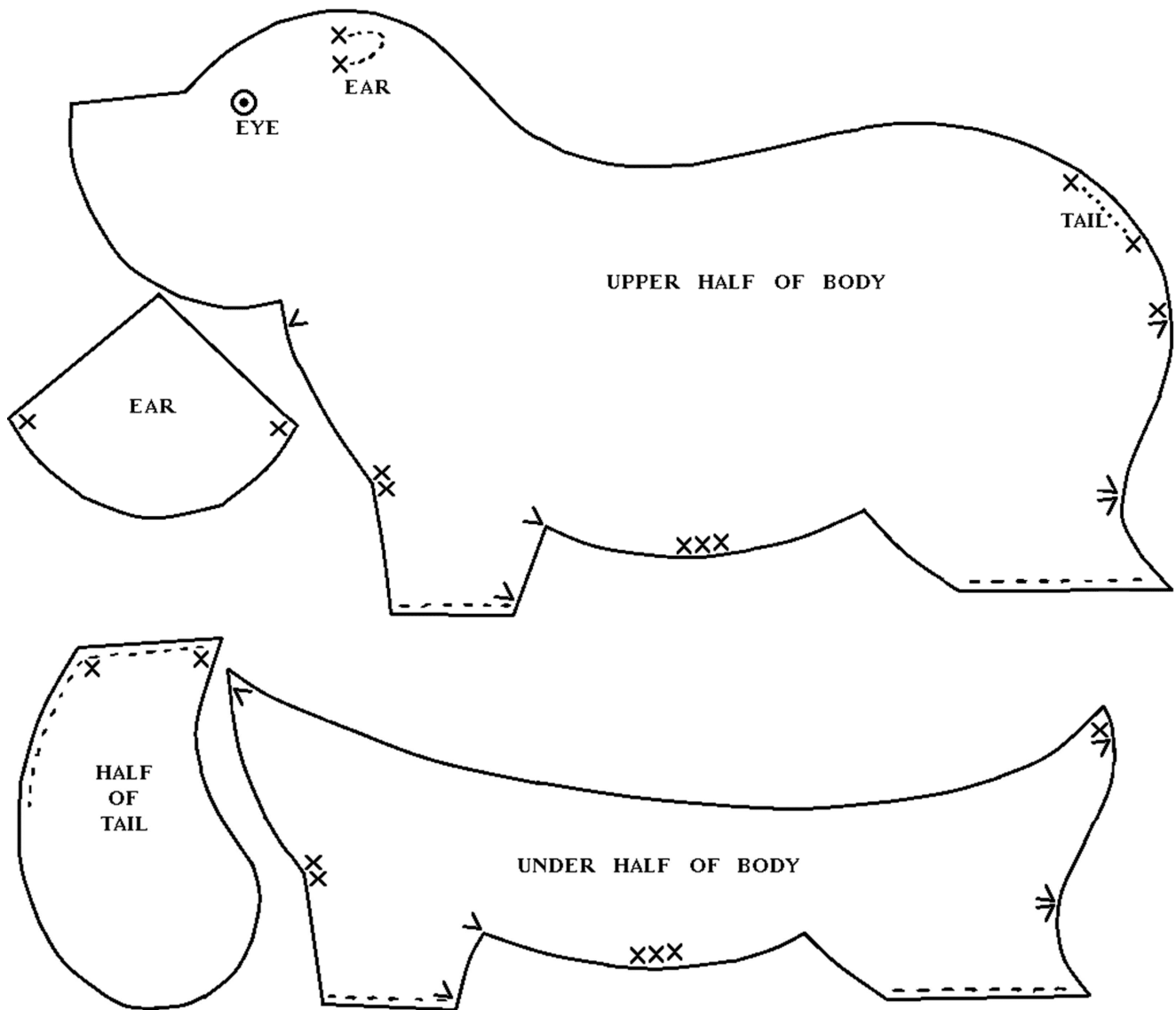


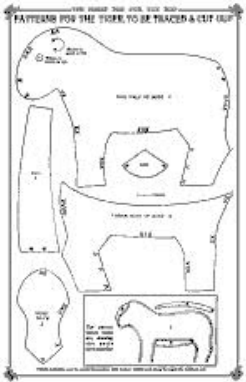

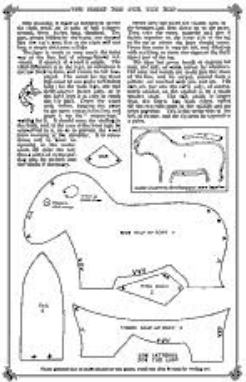

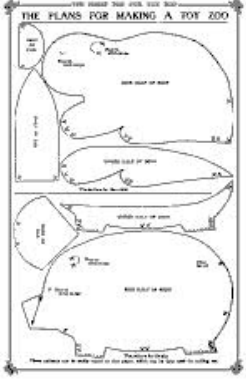
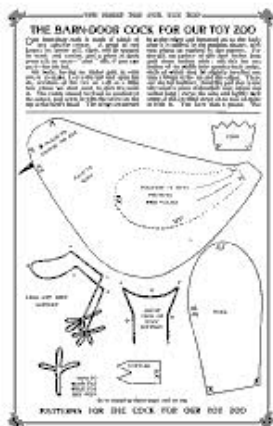


Image Index with Thumbnail Images of Original Pages

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<p>Lion & Tiger</p> <p><i>Book of Knowledge</i>, v. 3, 714-717; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i>, v. 1, 559-560</p>			
<p>Rabbit & Pig</p> <p><i>Book of Knowledge</i>, v. 4, 828-829; <i>Children's Encyclopedia</i>, v. 1, 656-657</p>			

Cock (Rooster)

Book of Knowledge, v. 4, 933-934; *Children's Encyclopedia*, v. 2, 761-762



Horse

Book of Knowledge, v. 7, 1608-1609; *Children's Encyclopedia*, v. 3, 1608-1609



Dog

Book of Knowledge, v. 7, 1620; *Children's Encyclopedia*, v. 2, 1079

